

GRIN1 Antibody (Center K412) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP19119c**Specification**

GRIN1 Antibody (Center K412) Blocking peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [Q05586](#)**GRIN1 Antibody (Center K412) Blocking peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 2902**Other Names**

Glutamate receptor ionotropic, NMDA 1, GluN1, Glutamate [NMDA] receptor subunit zeta-1, N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor subunit NR1, NMD-R1, GRIN1, NMDAR1

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

GRIN1 Antibody (Center K412) Blocking peptide - Protein Information**Name** GRIN1**Synonyms** NMDAR1**Function**

Component of NMDA receptor complexes that function as heterotetrameric, ligand-gated ion channels with high calcium permeability and voltage-dependent sensitivity to magnesium. Channel activation requires binding of the neurotransmitter glutamate to the epsilon subunit, glycine binding to the zeta subunit, plus membrane depolarization to eliminate channel inhibition by Mg(2+) (PubMed: 7685113, PubMed: 28126851, PubMed: 26919761, PubMed: 26875626, PubMed: 28105280). Sensitivity to glutamate and channel kinetics depend on the subunit composition (PubMed: 26919761).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Postsynaptic cell membrane. Postsynaptic density.

Note=Enriched in postsynaptic plasma membrane and postsynaptic densities.

GRIN1 Antibody (Center K412) Blocking peptide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

GRIN1 Antibody (Center K412) Blocking peptide - Images

GRIN1 Antibody (Center K412) Blocking peptide - Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a critical subunit of N-methyl-D-aspartate receptors, members of the glutamate receptor channel superfamily which are heteromeric protein complexes with multiple subunits arranged to form a ligand-gated ion channel. These subunits play a key role in the plasticity of synapses, which is believed to underlie memory and learning. Cell-specific factors are thought to control expression of different isoforms, possibly contributing to the functional diversity of the subunits. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been described.

GRIN1 Antibody (Center K412) Blocking peptide - References

Ding, Y.X., et al. Dev Med Child Neurol (2010) In press :Wu, S.L., et al. Neurosci. Lett. 478(2):61-65(2010)Pinheiro, A.P., et al. Am. J. Med. Genet. B Neuropsychiatr. Genet. 153B (5), 1070-1080 (2010) :Davila, S., et al. Genes Immun. 11(3):232-238(2010)McNearney, T.A., et al. Am. J. Physiol. Regul. Integr. Comp. Physiol. 298 (3), R584-R598 (2010) :